



US009353287B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Groenewolt et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,353,287 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 31, 2016**(54) **COATING AGENTS HAVING HIGH SCRATCH RESISTANCE AND WEATHERING STABILITY**(75) Inventors: **Matthijs Groenewolt**, Munster (DE); **Andreas Poppe**, Sendehorst (DE); **Gunter Klein**, Munster (DE); **Manuela Niemeier**, Drensteinfurt (DE); **Elke Westhoff**, Steinfurt (DE); **Wilfried Stubbe**, Greven (DE); **Simone Hesener**, Munster (DE)(73) Assignee: **BASF Coatings GmbH**, Munster (DE)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 509 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/519,449**(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 19, 2007**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/EP2007/011192**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2), (4) Date: **Jun. 16, 2009**(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2008/074491**PCT Pub. Date: **Jun. 26, 2008**(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2010/0028544 A1 Feb. 4, 2010

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 19, 2006 (DE) 10 2006 059 951

(51) **Int. Cl.****D06M 15/643** (2006.01)**C09D 175/14** (2006.01)**C08G 18/28** (2006.01)**C08G 18/62** (2006.01)**C08G 18/77** (2006.01)**C08G 18/80** (2006.01)**C09D 175/04** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **C09D 175/14** (2013.01); **C08G 18/289** (2013.01); **C08G 18/6254** (2013.01); **C08G 18/778** (2013.01); **C08G 18/809** (2013.01); **C09D 175/04** (2013.01)(58) **Field of Classification Search**CPC **C08G 18/289**; **C08G 18/778**; **C08G 18/6254**; **C08G 18/809**; **C09D 175/04**; **C09D 175/14**USPC **427/384**; **106/287.11**

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**3,168,483 A 2/1965 Beitchman et al.
3,707,521 A 12/1972 De Santis
3,718,614 A 2/1973 Smyth3,959,403 A * 5/1976 LaRoche 528/12
4,278,783 A 7/1981 Taniyama et al.
4,479,990 A 10/1984 Dixon et al.
4,499,150 A 2/1985 Dowbenko et al.
4,499,151 A 2/1985 Dowbenko et al.
4,598,131 A 7/1986 Prucnal
4,710,542 A 12/1987 Forgione et al.
4,853,146 A 8/1989 Rorig et al.
5,041,239 A 8/1991 Rorig et al.
5,225,248 A 7/1993 Stephenson
5,238,993 A 8/1993 Hsieh
5,250,605 A 10/1993 Hazan et al.
5,516,559 A 5/1996 Rockrath et al.
5,691,439 A 11/1997 Slack et al.
5,716,678 A 2/1998 Rockrath et al.
5,719,251 A 2/1998 Wilczek et al.
5,747,166 A 5/1998 Schwarte et al.
5,747,590 A 5/1998 Corcoran et al.
5,908,895 A 6/1999 Vogt-Birnbrich et al.
5,985,463 A 11/1999 Lin et al.
6,379,807 B1 4/2002 Nordstrom et al.
6,403,699 B1 6/2002 Rockrath et al.
6,492,482 B2 12/2002 Lomoelder et al.
6,607,833 B1 8/2003 Uhlianuk et al.
7,772,320 B2 8/2010 Poppe et al.
7,858,732 B2 12/2010 Bruchmann et al.
8,013,099 B2 9/2011 Poppe et al.

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTSDE 4132430 A1 4/1993
DE 10103027 A1 7/2002

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Industrial Coatings Technical Data Sheet, Basonat HI 190 B/S, BASF The Chemical Company, Dec. 2010, 3 pages.

Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 12/519,458, filed Oct. 29, 2009.

Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 12/519,466, filed Jun. 16, 2009.

Opposition to EP 2 102 263 B1, Title: "Coating Agents Having High Scratch Resistance and Weathering Stability", Patentee: BASF Coatings GmbH, Munster, by PPG Industries Ohio, Inc., Cleveland, OH, filed with the European Patent Office on Apr. 5, 2012, 21 pages.

English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011190 issued Jun. 7, 2009, 11 pages.

International Search Report for PCT/EP2007/011190 mailed Apr. 14, 2008, 4 pages.

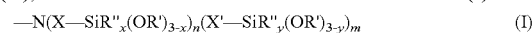
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Robert S Walters, Jr.

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Servilla Whitney LLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are coating compositions comprising at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B), wherein one or more of the constituents of the coating composition comprise between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (I)



and between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II)

**8 Claims, No Drawings**

(56)

References Cited**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

2002/0142169 A1 10/2002 Hofacker et al.
 2003/0027921 A1 2/2003 Speier et al.
 2004/0106726 A1 6/2004 Joshi et al.
 2005/0165177 A1 7/2005 Wagner et al.
 2005/0238899 A1 10/2005 Nagata et al.
 2006/0045965 A1 3/2006 Lin
 2006/0217472 A1 9/2006 Staunton
 2007/0059532 A1 3/2007 Ramesh et al.
 2007/0213501 A1 9/2007 Bruchmann et al.
 2008/0047469 A1* 2/2008 Poppe et al. 106/287.13
 2008/0075871 A1 3/2008 Ambrose et al.
 2008/0245999 A1 10/2008 Poppe et al.
 2009/0223631 A1 9/2009 Poppe et al.
 2009/0275680 A1 11/2009 Bruchmann et al.
 2009/0281271 A1 11/2009 Bruchmann et al.
 2010/0015344 A1 1/2010 Groenewolt et al.
 2010/0143596 A1 6/2010 Groenewolt et al.
 2011/0027489 A1 2/2011 Groenewolt et al.
 2011/0045190 A1 2/2011 Groenewolt et al.
 2011/0059251 A1 3/2011 Poppe et al.
 2011/0245406 A1 10/2011 Klein et al.
 2011/0263789 A1 10/2011 Taniguchi et al.
 2011/0269897 A1 11/2011 Groenewolt et al.
 2012/0100380 A1 4/2012 Groenewolt
 2012/0189858 A1 7/2012 Poppe et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 69625241 T2 9/2003
 DE 102004050746 A1 4/2006
 DE 60116825 T2 7/2006
 DE 102005003299 A1 7/2006
 DE 102005045228 A1 4/2007
 DE 102006024823 A1 12/2007
 DE 102007013242 A1 9/2008
 DE 102007026722 A1 12/2008
 DE 102007061855 A1 6/2009
 DE 102008060454 A1 6/2010
 EP 0008127 A1 8/1979
 EP 0249201 A2 12/1987
 EP 0276501 A2 8/1988
 EP 0626888 B1 2/1993
 EP 0554684 A1 8/1993
 EP 0571073 A2 11/1993
 EP 0692007 B1 3/1994
 EP 0245700 B1 8/1994
 EP 0949308 A1 10/1999
 EP 0994117 A1 4/2000
 EP 1193278 A1 4/2002
 EP 1273640 A2 1/2003
 EP 1334989 A2 8/2003
 EP 0991690 B1 8/2004
 EP 1502927 A1 2/2005
 EP 2102263 B1 9/2009
 EP 2091988 B1 2/2013
 JP H05194880 A 8/1993
 JP H05239178 A 9/1993
 JP H07331136 A 12/1995
 JP 10306251 A 11/1998
 JP H11116847 A 4/1999
 WO WO94/22968 A1 10/1994
 WO WO97/12945 A1 4/1997
 WO WO00/55229 A1 9/2000
 WO WO01/09260 A1 2/2001
 WO WO01/98393 A1 12/2001
 WO WO03093343 A1 11/2003
 WO WO2004014991 A1 2/2004
 WO WO2004/046218 A1 6/2004
 WO WO2004/104078 A1 12/2004
 WO WO2005003340 A2 1/2005
 WO WO2005012382 A1 2/2005
 WO WO2005/033240 A1 4/2005
 WO WO2005090500 A1 9/2005
 WO WO2005118677 A1 12/2005

WO WO2006/042584 * 4/2006 C09D 175/04
 WO WO2006/042585 A1 4/2006
 WO WO2006042658 A1 4/2006
 WO WO2006099054 A2 9/2006
 WO WO2006131314 A1 12/2006
 WO WO2007003826 A2 1/2007
 WO WO2007003857 A2 1/2007
 WO WO2007016234 A2 2/2007
 WO WO2007/033786 A1 3/2007
 WO WO2007137632 A1 12/2007
 WO WO2008074489 A1 6/2008
 WO WO2008074490 A1 6/2008
 WO WO2008074491 A1 6/2008
 WO WO2008110230 A1 9/2008

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011190 originally mailed Apr. 14, 2008, 10 pages.
 English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011191 issued Jun. 7, 2009, 14 pages.
 International Search Report for PCT/EP2007/011191 mailed Apr. 14, 2008, 4 pages.
 English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011191 originally mailed Apr. 14, 2008, 13 pages.
 English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011192 issued Jun. 7, 2009, 7 pages.
 International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011192 mailed Apr. 14, 2008, 2 pages.
 English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2007/011192 originally mailed Apr. 14, 2008, 6 pages.
 Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 12/808,973, filed Oct. 18, 2008.
 Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 12/808,985, filed Dec. 18, 2008.
 Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 12/808,987, filed Sep. 29, 2010.
 Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 13/001,170, filed Jan. 28, 2011.
 Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 13/132,847, filed Jun. 22, 2011.
 Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 13/378,817, filed Dec. 16, 2011.
 Machine Translation into English of EP1334989A2.
 A. Albert, et al.; "Determination of Ionization Constants by Potentiometric titration Using a Glass Electrode"; The Determination of Ionization Constants, A Laboratory Manual, Third Edition; Chapman and Hall, London, NY (1984); pp. 14-38.
 "Dissociation Constants in Water" (Titration Method—Spectrophotometric Method—Conductometric Method); OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals, 112; May 12, 1981; pp. 1-7.
 Römpf Lexikon "Lacke und Druckfarben," Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, 1998, pp. 250 to 252.
 B. Singh, P.S. Forgione, J.A. Sedlak, L. Anderson, "Carbamylmethylated Melamines, Novel Crosslinkers for the Coatings Industry", Advanced Organic Coatings Science and Technology Series, 1991, pp. 193 to 207, vol. 13, Stamford, CT.
 English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010808 issued Jul. 20, 2010.
 International Search Report of International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010808 mailed Apr. 3, 2009.
 Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010808 mailed Apr. 3, 2009.
 English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010809 issued Jul. 20, 2010.
 International Search Report of International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010809 mailed May 8, 2009.
 Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010809 mailed May 8, 2009.
 English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010810 issued Jul. 20, 2010.
 International Search Report of International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010810 mailed Apr. 28, 2009.
 English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2008/010810 mailed Apr. 28, 2009.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2009/004581 issued Jan. 18, 2011.

International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/EP2009/004581 mailed Oct. 5, 2009.

Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2009/004581 mailed Oct. 5, 2009.

English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2009/006110 issued Jun. 7, 2011.

English Translation of International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/EP2009/006110 mailed Nov. 25, 2009.

English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2009/006110 mailed Nov. 25, 2009.

English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2010/001422 issued Jan. 17, 2012.

English Translation of International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/EP2010/001422 mailed Jul. 5, 2010.

English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2010/001422 mailed Jul. 5, 2010.

Co-Pending U.S. Appl. No. 13/376,330, filed Jan. 16, 2012.

English Translation of International Preliminary Report on Patentability for International Application No. PCT/EP2010/001421 issued Dec. 16, 2011, 8 pages.

English Translation of International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/EP2010/001421 mailed Jul. 2, 2010, 2 pages.

English Translation of Written Opinion for International Application No. PCT/EP2010/001421 mailed Jul. 2, 2010, 7 pages.

Certified Copy of German Patent Application DE 102006059951.9 filed Dec. 19, 2006 and made available under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) relating to PCT/EP2007/011191—English Abstract Cite No. 2 under Foreign Patent Documents.

“Untersuchung der Reaktionskinetik von Photopolymeren im Dentalbereich”, Funktionsprinzip von DSC, DMA und DEA, S. 6-24. English translation of “Untersuchung der Reaktionskinetik von Photopolymeren im Dentalbereich”—“Investigation of the reaction kinetics of photopolymers in the dental sector”, Sec. 3 Functional principle of DSC, DMA and DEA, 20 pgs.

“Dynamisch-mechanische Analyse (DMA)”, S. 1-7.

English Translation of “Dynamisch-mechanische Analyse (DMA)”—“Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA)”, 8 pgs.

Rheometrics Instrument Support Policy, Jan. 1, 2005.

Opposition to EP 2 091 998 B1, Title: “Coating Agents Having High Scratch Resistance and Weathering Stability”, Patentee: BASF Coatings GmbH, Munster, by PPG Industries, Inc., filed with the European Patent Office on Nov. 16, 2013, 14 pages.

* cited by examiner

1

COATING AGENTS HAVING HIGH SCRATCH RESISTANCE AND WEATHERING STABILITY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a National Phase Application of Patent Application PCT/EP2007/011192 filed on 19 Dec. 2007, which claims priority to DE10 2006 059 951.9, filed 19 Dec. 2006, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to thermally curable coating compositions of high scratch resistance, based on aprotic solvents and comprising polyols and polyisocyanates with structural units differing in alkoxysilane functionality.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

WO-A-01/98393 describes 2K (2-component) coating compositions comprising a polyol binder component and a polyisocyanate crosslinker component partly functionalized with alkoxysilyl groups. These coating compositions are used as primers and are optimized for adhesion to metallic substrates, especially aluminum substrates. Over these coating compositions, as part of an OEM finish or a refinishing, it is possible to apply basecoat/clearcoat systems. In terms of scratch resistance and weathering stability, the coating compositions of WO 01/98393 are not optimized.

EP-A-0994 117 describes moisture-curable mixtures comprising a polyol component and a polyisocyanate component which may partly have been reacted with a monoalkoxysilylalkylamine that has undergone reaction preferably to an aspartate. Although coatings formed from such mixtures do have a certain hardness, they are nevertheless of only limited suitability for OEM applications in terms of their weathering stability and, in particular, their scratch resistance.

US-A-2006/0217472 describes coating compositions which can comprise a hydroxy-functional acrylate, a low molecular mass polyol component, a polyisocyanate, and an amino-functional alkoxysilyl component, preferably bisalkoxysilylamine. Such coating compositions are used as clearcoat material in basecoat/clearcoat systems and lead to scratchproof coatings. Coating compositions of this kind, however, have only very limited storage qualities, and the resulting coatings have low weathering stability, particularly with respect to UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle.

WO 2006/042585 describes clearcoat materials which are suitable for OEM finishing and which as their main binder component comprise polyisocyanates whose isocyanate groups, preferably to an extent of more than 90 mol %, have undergone reaction with bisalkoxysilylamines. Clearcoat materials of this kind combine excellent scratch resistance with high chemical and weathering resistance. But there is still a need for a further improvement in the weathering stability, particularly with respect to cracking under UV irradiation in a wet/dry cycle, with retention of the high level of scratchproofing.

EP-A-1 273 640 describes 2K coating compositions composed of a polyol component and of a crosslinker component consisting of aliphatic and/or cycloaliphatic polyisocyanates, 0.1 to 95 mol % of the free isocyanate groups originally present having undergone reaction with bisalkoxysilylamine. These coating compositions can be used for OEM finishing and combine good scratch resistance with effective resistance

2

to environmental influences. Nevertheless, these coating compositions have a particularly strong propensity toward aftercrosslinking, since the conversion during thermal curing after application is inadequate. This has a negative impact particularly on the weathering stability.

It was an object of the present invention to provide coating compositions, particularly for the clearcoat film in OEM finishes and automotive refinishes, that lead to a network with a high degree of weathering stability, the unwanted formation of moieties unstable to hydrolysis and weathering being very largely suppressed, in order to ensure high acid resistance. In addition, the coating compositions ought to lead to coatings which have a high degree of scratchproofing and in particular a high retention of gloss after scratch exposure. Moreover, the coatings and coating systems, especially the clearcoat systems, ought to be able to be produced even in film thicknesses >40 µm without stress cracks occurring. This is a key requirement for the use of the coatings and coating systems, particularly of the clearcoat systems, in the technologically and esthetically particularly demanding field of automotive OEM finishing.

The intention in particular was to provide clearcoat systems featuring high resistance, particularly to cracking, under weathering with UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle, in combination with outstanding scratch proofing.

Furthermore, the new coating compositions ought to be preparable easily and with very good reproducibility, and ought not to present any environmental problems during application of the coating material.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the light of the above objectives, coating compositions have been found comprising at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B), wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition comprise, as additional functional components, between

2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit (I) of the formula



where

R'=hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRA groups,

X, X'=linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

R''=alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRA groups,

n=0 to 2,

m=0 to 2,

m+n=2, and

x, y=0 to 2,

and between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit (II) of the formula



where

Z=NH—, —NR—, —O—, with

R=hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRA groups, with Ra=alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

R¹=hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRa groups,

X=linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

R²=alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, it being possible for the carbon chain to be interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRa groups,

x=0 to 2.

Preference is given to coating compositions wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition contain as additional functional components between 5 and 95 mol %, more particularly between 10 and 90 mol %, more preferably between 20 and 80 mol %, and very particularly between 30 and 70 mol %, based in each case on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (I), and between 5 and 95 mol %, more particularly between 10 and 90 mol %, more preferably between 20 and 80 mol %, and very particularly between 30 and 70 mol %, based in each case on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II).

In light of the prior art it was surprising and unforeseeable for the skilled worker that the objects on which the present invention was based could be achieved by means of the coating composition of the invention.

The components of the invention can be prepared particularly easily and with very good reproducibility, and do not cause any significant toxicological or environmental problems during application of the coating material.

The coating compositions of the invention produce new coatings and coating systems, especially clearcoat systems, which are highly scratchproof and, in contrast to common, highly crosslinked scratchproof systems, are acid-resistant. Moreover, the coatings and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, can be produced even in film thicknesses >40 µm without stress cracks occurring. Consequently the coatings and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, can be used in the technologically and esthetically particularly demanding field of automotive OEM finishing. In that context they are distinguished by particularly high carwash resistance and scratchproofing. In particular, the high scratch resistance of the coatings is given straight after the curing of the coatings such that the coatings may be handled without any problems straight after the curing has finished. Moreover, the resistance of the coatings of the invention to cracking under UV radiation and wet/dry cycling in the CAM180 test (to DIN EN ISO 11341 Feb 98 and DIN EN ISO 4892-2 Nov 00) in combination with a high scratch resistance, is outstanding.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AN EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

The Hydroxyl-Containing Compound (A)

As hydroxyl-containing compound (A) it is preferred to use low molecular mass polyols and also oligomeric and/or polymeric polyols.

Low molecular mass polyols used are, for example, diols, such as, preferably, ethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, 1,2-propanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,3-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, and 1,2-cyclohexanedimethanol, and also polyols, such as, preferably, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolpropane, trimethylolhexane, 1,2,4-butanetriol, pentaerythritol, and dipentaeryth-

ritol. Low molecular mass polyols of this kind are preferably admixed in minor proportions to the oligomeric and/or polymeric polyol component (A).

The preferred oligomeric and/or polymeric polyols (A) have mass-average molecular weights $M_w > 500$ daltons, as measured by means of GPC (gel permeation chromatography), preferably between 800 and 100 000 daltons, in particular between 1000 and 50 000 daltons. Particularly preferred are polyester polyols, polyurethane polyols, polysiloxane polyols, and, in particular, polyacrylate polyols and/or polymethacrylate polyols, and their copolymers, referred to as polyacrylate polyols below. The polyols preferably have an OH number of 30 to 400 mg KOH/g, in particular between 100 and 300 KOH/g. The glass transition temperatures, as measured by DSC (differential thermoanalysis), of the polyols are preferably between -150 and 100°C ., more preferably between -120°C . and 80°C . Suitable polyester polyols are described for example in EP-A-0 994 117 and EP-A-1 273 640. Polyurethane polyols are prepared preferably by reacting polyester polyol prepolymers with suitable di- or polyisocyanates and are described in EP-A-1 273 640, for example. Suitable polysiloxane polyols are described for example in WO-A-01/09260, and the polysiloxane polyols recited therein can be employed preferably in combination with further polyols, especially those having relatively high glass transition temperatures.

The polyacrylate polyols that are very particularly preferred in accordance with the invention are generally copolymers and preferably have mass-average molecular weights M_w of between 1000 and 20 000 daltons, in particular between 1500 and 10 000 daltons, in each case measured by means of gel permeation chromatography (GPC) against a polystyrene standard. The glass transition temperature of the copolymers is generally between -100 and 100°C ., in particular between -50 and 80°C . (measured by means of DSC measurements). The polyacrylate polyols preferably have an OH number of 60 to 250 mg KOH/g, in particular between 70 and 200 KOH/g, and an acid number of between 0 and 30 mg KOH/g.

The hydroxyl number (OH number) indicates the number of mg of potassium hydroxide that are equivalent to the amount of acetic acid bound by 1 g of substance on acetylation. For the determination, the sample is boiled with acetic anhydride-pyridine and the resultant acid is titrated with potassium hydroxide solution (DIN 53240-2).

The acid number here indicates the number of mg of potassium hydroxide that are consumed in neutralizing 1 g of the respective compound of component (b) (DIN EN ISO 2114).

Hydroxyl-containing monomer units used are preferably hydroxyalkyl acrylates and/or hydroxyalkyl methacrylates, such as, in particular, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 3-hydroxybutyl acrylate, 3-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, and, in particular, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate and/or 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate.

Further monomer units used for the polyacrylate polyols are preferably alkyl methacrylates and/or alkyl methacrylates, such as, preferably, ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, propyl acrylate, propyl methacrylate, isopropyl acrylate, isopropyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl acrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, tert-butyl acrylate, tert-butyl methacrylate, amyl acrylate, amyl methacrylate, hexyl acrylate, hexyl methacrylate, ethylhexyl acrylate, ethylhexyl methacrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylhexyl acrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylhexyl methacrylate, stearyl acrylate, stearyl methacrylate, lauryl acrylate or lauryl methacrylate, cycloalkyl

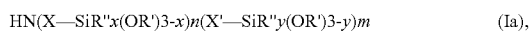
5

acrylates and/or cycloalkyl methacrylates, such as cyclopentyl acrylate, cyclopentyl methacrylate, isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, or, in particular, cyclohexyl acrylate and/or cyclohexyl methacrylate.

Further monomer units which can be used for the polyacrylate polyols are vinylaromatic hydrocarbons, such as vinyltoluene, alpha-methylstyrene or, in particular, styrene, amides or nitriles of acrylic or methacrylic acid, vinyl esters or vinyl ethers, and, in minor amounts, in particular, acrylic and/or methacrylic acid.

In a further embodiment of the invention the hydroxyl-containing compound A, as well as the hydroxyl groups, comprises structural units of the formula (I) and/or of the formula (II).

Structural units of the formula (I) can be introduced into the compound (A) by incorporation of monomer units containing such structural units, or by reaction of polyols containing further functional groups with a compound of the formula (Ia)



where the substituents are as defined above. For the reaction of the polyol with the compound (Ia), the polyol, correspondingly, has further functional groups which react with the secondary amino group of the compound (Ia), such as acid or epoxy groups in particular. Inventively preferred compounds (Ia) are bis(2-ethyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(4-butyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(2-ethyltriethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltriethoxysilyl)amine and/or bis(4-butyltriethoxysilyl)amine. bis(3-Propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Monomer units which carry the structural elements (I) are preferably reaction products of acrylic and/or methacrylic acid or of epoxy-functional alkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates with the abovementioned compounds (Ia).

Structural units of the formula (II) can be introduced into the compound (A) by incorporation of monomer units containing such structural units or by reaction of polyols containing further functional groups with a compound of the formula (IIa)



where the substituents are as defined above. For the reaction of the polyol with the compound (Ia) the polyol, correspondingly, has further functional groups which react with the functional group —ZH of the compound (IIa), such as acid, epoxy or ester groups in particular. Inventively preferred compounds (IIa) are omega-aminoalkyl- or omega-hydroxyalkyltrialkoxysilanes, such as, preferably, 2-aminoethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-aminoethyltriethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltrimethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltriethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltriethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltriethoxysilane, 4-hydroxybutyltrimethoxysilane, and 4-hydroxybutyltriethoxysilane. Particularly preferred compounds (IIa) are N-(2-(trimethoxysilyl)-ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines, N-(4-(trimethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines, N-(2-(triethoxysilyl)ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines and/or N-(4-(triethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines. N-(3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)butylamine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

6

Monomer units which carry the structural elements (II) are preferably reaction products of acrylic and/or methacrylic acid or of epoxy-functional alkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates, and also, in the case of hydroxy-functional alkoxysilyl compounds, transesterification products of alkyl acrylates and/or methacrylates, especially with the abovementioned hydroxy- and/or amino-functional alkoxysilyl compounds (IIa).

The Isocyanato-Containing Compounds (B)

The di- and/or polyisocyanates which serve as parent structures for the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) used with preference in accordance with the invention are preferably conventional substituted or unsubstituted aromatic, aliphatic, cycloaliphatic and/or heterocyclic polyisocyanates. Examples of preferred polyisocyanates are as follows: 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, diphenylmethane 4,4'-diisocyanate, diphenylmethane 2,4'-diisocyanate, p-phenylene diisocyanate, biphenyl diisocyanates, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diphenylene diisocyanate, tetramethylene 1,4-diisocyanate, hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate, 2,2,4-trimethylhexane 1,6-diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, ethylene diisocyanate, 1,12-dodecane diisocyanate, cyclobutane 1,3-diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,3-diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,4-diisocyanate, methylcyclohexyl diisocyanates, hexahydrotoluene 2,4-diisocyanate, hexahydrotoluene 2,6-diisocyanate, hexahydrophenylene 1,3-diisocyanate, hexahydrophenylene 1,4-diisocyanate, perhydrodiphenylmethane 2,4'-diisocyanate, 4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate (e.g., Desmodur® W from Bayer AG), tetramethylxlyl diisocyanates (e.g., TMXDI® from American Cyanamid), and mixtures of the aforementioned polyisocyanates. Additionally preferred polyisocyanates are the biuret dimers and the isocyanurate trimers of the aforementioned diisocyanates.

Particularly preferred polyisocyanates PI are hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, and 4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate, their biuret dimers and/or isocyanurate trimers. In a further embodiment of the invention the polyisocyanates are polyisocyanate prepolymers containing urethane structural units which are obtained by reacting polyols with a stoichiometric excess of aforementioned polyisocyanates. Polyisocyanate prepolymers of this kind are described for example in U.S. Pat. No. 4,598,131.

The isocyanato-functional compounds (B) that are especially preferred in accordance with the invention, functionalized with the structural units (I) and (II), are prepared with particular preference by reacting the aforementioned di- and/or polyisocyanates with the aforementioned compounds (Ia) and (IIa), by reacting

between 2.5 and 90 mol %, preferably 5 to 85 mol %, more preferably 7.5 to 80 mol %, of the isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure with at least one compound (Ia) and

between 2.5 and 90 mol %, preferably 5 to 85 mol %, more preferably 7.5 to 80 mol %, of the isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure with at least one compound (IIa).

The total fraction of the isocyanate groups reacted with the compounds (Ia) and (IIa) in the polyisocyanate compound (B) is between 5 and 95 mol %, preferably between 10 and 90 mol %, more preferably between 15 and 85 mol % of the isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure.

Particularly preferred compounds (Ia) are bis(2-ethyltrimethoxy-silyl)amine, bis(3-propyltrimethoxysilyl)amine, bis(4-butyltrimethoxy-silyl)amine, bis(2-ethyltriethoxysilyl)amine, bis(3-propyltriethoxy-silyl)amine and/or bis(4-butyltriethoxysilyl)amine. bis(3-propyltrimethoxy-silyl)amine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available

for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Preferred compounds (IIa) are 2-aminoethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-aminoethyltriethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltrimethoxysilane, 4-aminobutyltriethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltrimethoxysilane, 2-hydroxyethyltriethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-hydroxypropyltriethoxysilane, 4-hydroxybutyltrimethoxysilane, and 4-hydroxybutyltriethoxysilane.

Particularly preferred compounds (IIa) are N-(2-(trimethoxy-silyl)ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines, N-(4-(trimethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines, N-(2-(triethoxy-silyl)ethyl)alkylamines, N-(3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)alkylamines and/or N-(4-(triethoxysilyl)butyl)alkylamines. N-(3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl)butylamine is especially preferred. Aminosilanes of this kind are available for example under the brand name DYNASILAN® from DEGUSSA or Silquest® from OSI.

Especially preferred isocyanato-containing compounds (B) are reaction products of hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate and/or isophorone diisocyanate, and/or their isocyanurate trimers, with bis(3-propyl-trimethoxysilyl)amine and N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)butylamine.

The reaction of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) with the compounds (Ia) and (IIa) takes place preferably in inert gas at temperatures of not more than 100° C., preferably at not more than 60° C.

The free isocyanate groups of the isocyanato-containing compounds B can also be used in blocked form. This is preferably the case when the coating compositions of the invention are used as one-component systems. For the purpose of blocking it is possible in principle to use any blocking agent which can be used for blocking polyisocyanates and which has a sufficiently low unblocking temperature. Blocking agents of this kind are very familiar to the skilled worker. It is preferred to use blocking agents as described in EP-A-0 626 888 and EP-A-0 692 007.

The Combination of Components A and B, and Further Components of the Coating Composition

The weight fraction of hydroxyl-containing compounds A to be employed, based on the weight fraction of the isocyanato-containing compounds B, is dependent on the hydroxy equivalent weight of the polyol and on the equivalent weight of the free isocyanate groups of the polyisocyanate B.

It is essential to the invention that in the coating composition of the invention there is 2.5 to 97.5 mol %, based on the sum of structural units I and II, of structural units I and 2.5 to 97.5 mol %, based on the sum of structural units I and II, of structural units II.

The coating compositions of the invention contain preferably between 2.5% and 97.5%, more preferably between 5% and 95%, very preferably between 10% and 90%, and in particular between 20% and 80%, by weight, based on the amount of nonvolatile substances in the coating composition, of the hydroxyl-containing compounds (A), and preferably between 2.5% and 97.5%, more preferably between 5% and 95%, very preferably between 10% and 90%, and in particular between 20% and 80%, by weight, based on the amount of nonvolatile substances in the coating composition, of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B).

Based on the sum of the functional groups critical for crosslinking in the coating composition of the invention, formed from the fractions of the hydroxyl and isocyanate groups and also the fractions of the structural elements (I) and (II), the structural elements (I) and (II) are present preferably

in fractions of 2.5 to 97.5 mol %, more preferably between 5 and 95 mol %, and very preferably between 10 and 90 mol %.

In order to ensure further-improved resistances of the coatings of the invention to cracking under UV radiation and wet/dry cycling in the CAM180 test (to DIN EN ISO 11341 Feb 98 and DIN EN ISO 4892-2 Nov 00) in combination with a high scratch resistance directly following thermal cure, a high gloss, and a high gloss retention after weathering, it is preferred, moreover, to choose the amount of structural units (I) and/or (II) and/or (III) to be at most such that the coating compositions of the invention contain less than 6.5% by mass of Si of the structural units (I) and/or (II) and/or (III), very particularly not more than 6.0% by mass of Si of the structural units (I) and/or (II) and/or (III), based in each case on the solids content of the coating compositions. This silane content in % by mass of Si is determined arithmetically from the amounts used of the compounds with the structural unit (I) and the compounds (IIa) and/or (IIIa).

In a further embodiment of the invention the structural elements (I) and/or (II) may additionally also be part of one or more further components (C), different than the components (A) and (B), in which case the criteria to be applied are those specified above. By way of example it is possible as component (C) to use oligomers or polymers containing alkoxy-silyl groups, such as, for example, the poly(meth)acrylates specified in patents and patent applications U.S. Pat. No. 4,499, 150, U.S. Pat. No. 4,499,151 or EP-A-0 571 073, as carriers of structural elements (II), or to use the compounds specified in WO-A-2006/042585, as carriers of structural elements (I). Generally speaking, components (C) of this kind are used in fractions of up to 40%, preferably up to 30%, more preferably up to 25%, by weight, based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition.

The weight fractions of the polyol A and of the polyisocyanate B are preferably selected such that the molar equivalent ratio of the unreacted isocyanate groups of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) to the hydroxyl groups of the hydroxyl-containing compounds (A) is between 0.9:1 and 1:1.1, preferably between 0.95:1 and 1.05:1, more preferably between 0.98:1 and 1.02:1.

Where the compositions are one-component coating compositions, a selection is made of the isocyanato-containing compounds (B) whose free isocyanate groups have been blocked with the blocking agents described above.

In the case of the inventively preferred 2-component (2K) coating compositions, a coating component comprising the hydroxyl-containing compound (A) and also further components, described below, is mixed conventionally with a further coating component, comprising the isocyanato-containing compound (B) and, where appropriate, further of the components described below, this mixing taking place shortly before the coating composition is applied; generally speaking, the coating component that comprises the compound (A) comprises the catalyst and also part of the solvent.

Catalysts used for crosslinking the alkoxy-silyl units and for the reaction between the hydroxyl groups of the compound (A) and the free isocyanate groups of the compound (B) can be conventional compounds. Examples are Lewis acids (electron-deficient compounds), such as tin naphthenate, tin benzoate, tin octoate, tin butyrate, dibutyltin dilaurate, dibutyltin diacetate, dibutyltin oxide, and lead octoate, for example, and also catalysts as described in WO-A-2006/042585. Catalysts used with particular preference for the crosslinking of the alkoxy-silyl units are amine adducts of phosphoric acid or of sulfonic acid (e.g., Nacure products from King Industries).

Use is made as catalyst, with particular preference, of phosphorus-containing catalysts, more particularly of phos-

phorus- and nitrogen-containing catalysts. In this context it is also possible to use mixtures of two or more different catalysts.

Examples of suitable phosphorus-containing catalysts are substituted phosphonic diesters and diphosphonic diesters, preferably from the group consisting of acyclic phosphonic diesters, cyclic phosphonic diesters, acyclic diphosphonic diesters, and cyclic diphosphonic diesters. Catalysts of this kind are described for example in the German patent application DE-A-102005045228.

Very particular preference, however, is given to using substituted phosphoric monoesters and phosphoric diesters, preferably from the group consisting of acyclic phosphoric diesters and cyclic phosphoric diesters, more preferably amine adducts of the phosphoric monoesters and diesters. Use is made more particularly of the corresponding amine-blocked phosphoric esters, and preferably of amine-blocked phosphoric acid ethylhexyl esters and amine-blocked phosphoric acid phenyl esters, with very particular preference amine-blocked bis(2-ethylhexyl)phosphate.

The catalysts are used preferably in fractions of 0.01% to 20%, more preferably in fractions of 0.1% to 10%, by weight, based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition of the invention. A lower activity of the catalyst can be, in this case, partially compensated by correspondingly higher amounts in use.

Solvents suitable for the coating compositions of the invention are in particular those which, in the coating composition, are chemically inert toward the compounds (A) and (B) and also do not react with (A) and (B) when the coating composition is being cured. Examples of such solvents are aliphatic and/or aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene, xylene, solvent naphtha, Solvesso 100 or Hydrosol® (from ARAL), ketones, such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or methyl amyl ketone, esters, such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, pentyl acetate or ethyl ethoxypropionate, ethers, or mixtures of the aforementioned solvents. The aprotic solvents or solvent mixtures preferably have a water content of not more than 1%, more preferably not more than 0.5%, by weight, based on the solvent.

Besides the compounds (A), (B), and (C) it is possible additionally to use further binders (D), which preferably are able to react and form network points with the hydroxyl groups of the compound (A) and/or with the free isocyanate groups of the compound (B) and/or with the alkoxysilyl groups of the compounds (A), (B) and/or (C).

By way of example it is possible to use amino resins and/or epoxy resins as component (D). Suitable amino resins are the typical, known amino resins, some of whose methylol and/or methoxymethyl groups may have been defunctionalized by means of carbamate or allophanate groups. Crosslinking agents of this kind are described in patents U.S. Pat. No. 4,710,542 and EP-B-0 245 700 and also in the article by B. Singh and coworkers, "Carbamylmethylated Melamines, Novel Crosslinkers for the Coatings Industry" in *Advanced Organic Coatings Science and Technology Series*, 1991, Volume 13, pages 193 to 207. Generally speaking, such components (D) are used in fractions of up to 40%, preferably up to 30%, more preferably up to 25%, by weight, based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition.

The coating composition of the invention may further comprise at least one typical, known coatings additive in effective amounts, i.e. in amounts preferably up to 30%, more preferably up to 25%, and in particular up to 20% by weight, in each case based on the nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition.

Examples of suitable coatings additives are:

- particularly UV absorbers;
- particularly light stabilizers such as HALS compounds, benzotriazoles or oxalanilides;
- free-radical scavengers;
- slip additives;
- polymerization inhibitors;
- defoamers;
- reactive diluents, of the kind which are common knowledge from the prior art, and which are preferably inert toward the —Si(OR)₃ groups;
- wetting agents such as siloxanes, fluorine compounds, carboxylic monoesters, phosphoric esters, polyacrylic acids and their copolymers, or polyurethanes;
- adhesion promoters such as tricyclodecanedimethanol;
- flow control agents;
- film-forming assistants such as cellulose derivatives;
- fillers such as, for example, nanoparticles based on silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide or zirconium oxide; for further details refer to Römpp Lexikon "Lacke und Druckfarben" Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, 1998, pages 250 to 252;
- rheology control additives, such as the additives known from patents WO 94/22968, EP-A-0 276 501, EP-A-0 249 201 or WO 97/12945; crosslinked polymeric micro-particles, as disclosed for example in EP-A-0 008 127; inorganic phyllosilicates such as aluminum-magnesium silicates, sodium-magnesium, and sodium-magnesium-fluorine-lithium phyllosilicates of the montmorillonite type; silicas such as Aerosils; or synthetic polymers containing ionic and/or associative groups such as polyvinyl alcohol, poly(meth)acrylamide, poly(meth)acrylic acid, polyvinylpyrrolidone, styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers or ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymers and their derivatives, or hydrophobically modified ethoxylated urethanes or polyacrylates;
- and/or flame retardants.

In a further embodiment of the invention the coating composition of the invention may additionally comprise further pigments and/or fillers and may serve for producing pigmented topcoats. The pigments and/or fillers employed for this purpose are known to the skilled worker.

Because the coatings of the invention produced from the coating compositions of the invention adhere excellently even to electrocoats, surfacer coats, basecoat systems or typical, known clearcoat systems that have already cured, they are outstandingly suitable not only for use in automotive OEM finishing but also for automotive refinishing or for the modular scratchproofing of automobile bodies that have already been painted. The coating compositions of the invention can be applied by any of the typical application methods, such as spraying, knife coating, spreading, pouring, dipping, impregnating, trickling or rolling, for example. In the course of such application, the substrate to be coated may itself be at rest, with the application equipment or unit being moved. Alternatively the substrate to be coated, in particular a coil, may be moved, with the application unit at rest relative to the substrate or being moved appropriately.

Preference is given to employing spray application methods, such as compressed-air spraying, airless spraying, high-speed rotation, electrostatic spray application (ESTA), alone or in conjunction with hot spray application such as hot-air spraying, for example.

The applied coating compositions of the invention can be cured after a certain rest time. The rest time serves, for example, for the leveling and devolatilization of the coating films or for the evaporation of volatile constituents such as

11

solvents. The rest time may be assisted and/or shortened by the application of elevated temperatures and/or by a reduced humidity, provided this does not entail any damage or alteration to the coating films, such as premature complete crosslinking, for instance.

The thermal curing of the coating compositions has no peculiarities in terms of method but instead takes place in accordance with the typical, known methods such as heating in a forced-air oven or irradiation with IR lamps. The thermal cure may also take place in stages. Another preferred curing method is that of curing with near infrared (NIR) radiation.

The thermal cure takes place advantageously at a temperature of 30 to 200° C., more preferably 40 to 190° C., and in particular 50 to 180° C. for a time of 1 min up to 10 h, more preferably 2 min up to 5 h, and in particular 3 min to 3 h, although longer cure times may be employed in the case of the temperatures that are employed for automotive refinish, which are preferably between 30 and 90° C.

The coating compositions of the invention produce new cured coatings, especially coating systems, more particularly clearcoat systems; moldings, especially optical moldings; and self-supporting films, all of which are highly scratchproof and in particular are stable to chemicals and to weathering. The coatings and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, can in particular be produced even in film thicknesses >40 µm without stress cracks occurring.

For these reasons the coating compositions of the invention are of excellent suitability as decorative, protective and/or effect-imparting, highly scratchproof coatings and coating systems on bodies of means of transport (especially motor vehicles, such as motor cycles, buses, trucks or automobiles) or parts thereof; on buildings, both interior and exterior; on furniture, windows, and doors; on plastics moldings, especially CDs and windows; on small industrial parts, on coils, containers, and packaging; on white goods; on films; on optical, electrical, and mechanical components; and on hollow glassware and articles of everyday use.

The coating compositions and coating systems of the invention, especially the clearcoat systems, are employed in particular in the technologically and esthetically particularly demanding field of automotive OEM finishing and also of automotive refinish. With particular preference the coating compositions of the invention are used in multistage coating methods, particularly in methods where a pigmented basecoat film is first applied to an uncoated or precoated substrate and thereafter a film with the coating compositions of the invention is applied. Not only water-thinnable basecoat materials but also basecoat materials based on organic solvents can be used. Suitable basecoat materials are described for example in EP-A-0 692 007 and in the documents cited there in column 3 lines 50 et seq. The applied basecoat material is preferably first dried, i.e., at least some of the organic solvent and/or water is stripped from the basecoat film in an evaporation phase. Drying is accomplished preferably at temperatures from room temperature to 80° C. Drying is followed by the application of the coating composition of the invention. Subsequently the two-coat system is baked, preferably under conditions employed for automotive OEM finishing, at temperatures from 30 to 200° C., more preferably 40 to 190° C., and in particular 50 to 180° C., for a time of 1 min up to 10 h, more preferably 2 min up to 5 h, and in particular 3 min to 3 h, although longer cure times may also be employed at the temperatures employed for automotive refinish, which are preferably between 30 and 90° C.

The coats produced with the coating composition of the invention are notable in particular for an especially high chemical stability and weathering stability and also for a very

12

good carwash resistance and scratchproofing, in particular for an excellent combination of scratchproofing and weathering stability with respect to UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the coating composition of the invention is used as a transparent clearcoat material for coating plastics substrates, especially transparent plastics substrates. In this case the coating compositions include UV absorbers, which in terms of amount and type are also designed for effective UV protection of the plastics substrate. Here as well, the coating compositions are notable for an outstanding combination of scratchproofing and weathering stability with respect to UV radiation in a wet/dry cycle. The plastics substrates thus coated are used preferably as a substitute for glass components in automobile construction, the plastics substrates being composed preferably of polymethyl methacrylate or polycarbonate.

EXAMPLES

Preparation of Inventive Component B

Preparation Example VB1

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 100 mol % of IIa: Conversion c=30 mol %)
(Comparative Example)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 88.0 parts by weight of solvent naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, 21.8 parts by weight of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine (IIa) (Dynasilan® 1189 from Degussa) are metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 70 mol %. The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 47.1% by weight.

Preparation Example B1

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 70 mol % of IIa and 30 mol % of Ia:
Conversion c=30 mol %)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 69.7 parts by weight of solvent naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, a mixture of 14.8 parts by weight of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine (Dynasilan® 1189 from Degussa) (IIa) and 9.2 parts by weight of bis[3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl]amine (Ia) (Dynasilan® 1124 from Degussa) is metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 70 mol %.

The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 53.9% by weight.

Preparation Example B2

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 30 mol % of IIa and 70 mol % of Ia:
Conversion c=30 mol %)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of

13

trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 69.7 parts by weight of solvent naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, a mixture of 6.4 parts by weight of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine (Dynasilan® 1189 from Degussa) (IIa) and 21.5 parts by weight of bis[3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl]amine (Ia) (Dynasilan® 1124 from Degussa) is metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 70 mol %.

The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 55.0% by weight.

Preparation Example VB2

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 100 mol % of Ia: conversion c=30 mol %)
(Comparative Example)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 88.0 parts by weight of solvent naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, 30.7 parts by weight of bis[3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl]amine (Ia) (Dynasilan® 1124 from Degussa) are metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 70 mol %.

The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 63.0% by weight.

Preparation Example VB3

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 100 mol % of IIa: Conversion c=70 mol %)
(Comparative Example)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 88.0 parts by weight of solvent naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, 49.4 parts by weight of N-[3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl]butylamine (IIa) (Dynasilan® 1189 from Degussa) are metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 30 mol %.

The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 54.8% by weight.

Preparation Example B3

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 70 mol % of IIa and 30 mol % of Ia:
Conversion c=70 mol %)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 69.7 parts by weight of solvent

14

naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, a mixture of 34.6 parts by weight of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine (Dynasilan® 1189 from Degussa) (IIa) and 21.5 parts by weight of bis[3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl]amine (Ia) (Dynasilan® 1124 from Degussa) is metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 30 mol %.

The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 61.9% by weight.

Preparation Example B4

Preparation of a Partly Silanized Polyisocyanate
(HDI with 30 mol % of IIa and 70 mol % of Ia:
Conversion c=70 mol %)

A three-neck glass flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a thermometer is charged with 57.3 parts by weight of trimerized hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) (Basonat HI 100 from BASF AG) and 88.0 parts by weight of solvent naphtha. With reflux cooling, nitrogen blanketing, and stirring, a mixture of 14.8 parts by weight of N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]butylamine (Dynasilan® 1189 from Degussa) (IIa) and 50.2 parts by weight of bis[3-(trimethoxy-silyl)propyl]amine (Ia) (Dynasilan® 1124 from Degussa) is metered in at a rate such that 50 to 60° C. are not exceeded. After the end of the metered addition, the reaction temperature is held at 50 to 60° C. until the isocyanate mass fraction as determined by titration is at the theoretically calculated 70 mol %.

The solution of the partly silanized polyisocyanate has a solids content of 58.2% by weight.

Preparation of the Polyacrylate Polyol A

In a steel tank reactor equipped with monomer inlet, initiator inlet, thermometer, oil heating, and reflux condenser, 29.08 parts by weight of a commercial aromatic solvent mixture (Solventnaphtha® from DHC Solvent Chemie GmbH) are heated to 140° C. Then a mixture a1 of 3.39 parts by weight of solvent naphtha and 2.24 parts by weight of tert-butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate is added with stirring, at a rate such that the addition of the mixture a1 is concluded after 6.75 h. 15 min after the beginning of the addition of the mixture a1, a mixture a2 consisting of 4.97 parts by weight of styrene, 16.91 parts by weight of tert-butyl acrylate, 19.89 parts by weight of 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 7.45 parts by weight of n-butyl methacrylate, and 0.58 part by weight of acrylic acid is added at a rate such that the addition of the mixture a2 is concluded after 6 h. After the addition of the mixture a1, the reaction mixture is held at 140° C. for a further 2 h and then cooled to below 100° C. Subsequently the reaction mixture is diluted additionally with a mixture a3 of 3.70 parts by weight of 1-methoxyprop-2-yl acetate, 3.06 parts by weight of butyl glycol acetate, and 6.36 parts by weight of butyl acetate 98/100.

The resulting solution of the polyacrylate polyol A has a solids content of 52.4% (1 h, 130° C., forced-air oven), a viscosity of 3.6 dPas (ICI cone/plate viscometer, 23° C.), a hydroxyl number of 155 mg KOH/g, and an acid number of 10-13 mg KOH/g.

15

Formulation of Inventive Coating Compositions and of the Comparative Examples

The inventive coating compositions and also the comparison samples were formulated as follows:

Component 1, containing component A (polyol) and commercial additives and catalyst and solvent, is combined shortly before application with component 2, containing component B (modified polyisocyanate),

and the components are stirred together until a homogeneous mixture is formed.

Application takes place pneumatically at 2.5 bar in three spray passes.

Thereafter the coating is flashed off at room temperature for 5 minutes and subsequently baked at 140° C. for 22 minutes.

Table 1 lists all of the coating compositions in terms of the proportions of the components:

TABLE 1

	Formulation of inventive coating compositions and of the comparative examples						
	Component B of example						
	VB1	B1	B2	VB2	VB3	B3	B4
Parts by weight of polyacrylate polyol A of example	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Parts by weight of component B	52.0	47.2	48.3	43.7	144.9	133.0	153.0
Parts by weight of catalyst ¹ (Nacure 4167, King Industries) nonvolatile fraction 25%)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	6.9	7.2	7.8
Parts by weight of BYK 301 (flow control agent, Byk Chemie)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Parts by weight of Tinuvin 384.2 (Ciba)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Parts by weight of Tinuvin 292 (Ciba)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Parts by weight of Solventnaphtha (DHC Solvent Chemie GmbH)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Equivalent ratio of free isocyanate groups in component B to hydroxyl groups in polyacrylate polyol A	1.00:1.00	1.00:1.00	1.00:1.00	1.00:1.00	1.00:1.00	1.00:1.00	1.00:1.00

¹ catalyst based on amine-blocked phosphoric acid partial ester

The scratchproofing of the surfaces of the resultant coatings was tested by means of the Crockmeter test (in general in accordance with EN ISO 105-X12, with 10 double rubs and an applied force of 9 N, using 9 µm abrasive paper (3M 281Q, using wetordryTM productionTM), with subsequent determination of the residual gloss at 20° using a commercially customary gloss meter), and by means of the hammer test (10 or 100 double rubs with steel wool (RAKSO®00(fine)) with an applied weight of 1 kg, implemented with a hammer. Subsequently, again, the residual gloss at 20° is determined with a commercially customary gloss meter), and the weathering stability is investigated by means of the CAM180 test (to DIN EN ISO 11341 Feb 98 and DIN EN ISO 4892-2Nov00). The results are listed in Table 2.

16

TABLE 2

	Properties of the clearcoat films produced with the inventive coating compositions						
	Coating composition with component B from example						
	VB1	B1	B2	VB2	VB3	B3	B4
Crockmeter test (residual gloss in %)	41	53	58	63	75	88	95
Hammer test 10 DR (residual gloss in %)	38	49	60	64	79	88	93
Hammer test 100 DR (residual gloss in %)	0	1	18	28	65	81	92
CAM 180 test (h) until appearance of cracks	5500	5250	5000	4500	5250	5000	4000

Table 2 shows the inventive coating compositions with components B1, B2, B3, and B4, in comparison to coating compositions comprising an isocyanurate adduct B originating from the reaction with the HDI isocyanurate, referred to as HDI for short below, and exclusively one component Ia (comparative example VB2) or IIa (comparative examples VB1 and VB3).

With a conversion of the isocyanate groups of the HDI of 30 mol %, VB1 (containing structural units II) as against VB2 (containing structural units I), exhibits a much longer time in the CAM180 test until cracks appear. Correspondingly, with a conversion of the isocyanate groups of the HDI of 70 mol %, Example VB3 (containing only structural units II) as against B4 (containing 70 mol % of structural units I) exhibits a much

longer time in the CAM180 test until cracks appear. The situation with the scratchproofing is the inverse of this: with a conversion of the isocyanate groups of the HDI of 30 mol %, VB1 (containing structural units II) as against VB2 (containing structural units I), exhibits a much weaker scratchproofing in the various scratch tests. Correspondingly, with a conversion of the isocyanate groups of the HDI of 70 mol %, Example VB3 (containing only structural units II) as against B4 (containing 70 mol % of structural units I) exhibits a much weaker scratchproofing in the various scratch tests. Since the relative fraction of the structure I hence shows itself to be responsible for the scratchproofing, and the fraction of the structure II for the weathering resistance, a careful blending of both siloxane amines Ia and IIa allows a fine-tuned balance to be struck between weathering time and scratchproofing. By way of example, VB1 and VB2 may be contrasted with B1 and B2 in the group with 30 mol % conversion of the isocyanate functions. VB1 achieves high weathering values, but the scratchproofing is moderate. VB2 has good scratchproofing values, but is weaker in weathering. Both examples B1 and B2 have better scratchproofing than VB1 and better weathering times than VB2.

Similar comments apply to VB3 contrasted with B3 and B4 in the group with 70 mol % conversion of isocyanate, although here both scratchproofing and weathering resistance are influenced more strongly, as a result of the high relative fraction of the siloxane functions. In addition it is clear that, with a high conversion of the isocyanate functions, the relative fraction of the structure II influences the weathering resistance significantly more strongly than structure I influences the scratchproofing, as can easily be seen from comparing the values of B3 and B4. In general, the scratchproofing value correlates with the conversion of the isocyanate groups with the compounds I and II, and in this context a higher conversion of the isocyanate groups is also necessary for the attainment of very high scratchproofing.

Of further importance is the fact that the resulting coatings already have good scratch resistance straight after curing for 20 min at 140° C. and, consequently, may be handled without any problems straight after the thermal curing.

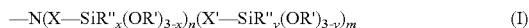
The invention claimed is:

1. A coating composition having an aprotic solvent with a water content of not more than 1% by weight based on the aprotic solvent, comprising:

at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A); and

at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B);

wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition comprise between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (I)



wherein

R' = hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, wherein a carbon chain of the alkyl or cycloalkyl optionally comprises nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRa groups, where Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

X, X' = linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

R'' = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, wherein a carbon chain of the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl optionally comprises nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRa groups, where Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

n = 0 to 2,

m = 0 to 2,

m+n = 2,

x = 0 to 2, and

y = 0 to 2,

and between 2.5 and 97.5 mol %, based on the entirety of structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II)



wherein

Z = —NH—, —NR—, or —O—, with

R = hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, wherein a carbon chain of the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl is optionally interrupted by, sulfur or NRa groups, with Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

R' = hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl, wherein a carbon chain of the alkyl or cycloalkyl is optionally interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRa groups, with Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

X = linear and/or branched alkylene or cycloalkylene group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

R'' = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl, wherein a carbon chain of the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl is optionally interrupted by nonadjacent oxygen, sulfur or NRa groups, with Ra = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or aralkyl,

x = 0 to 2,

wherein the at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B) comprises the structural units (I) and (II), and wherein the at least one hydroxyl-containing compound (A) comprises at least one poly(meth)acrylate polyol.

2. The coating composition of claim 1, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition comprise between 10 and 90 mol %, based on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (I), and between 10 and 90 mol %, based on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II).

3. The coating composition of claim 1, wherein, in the at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B), the at least one isocyanato-containing compound comprises a core polyisocyanate structure and between 2.5 and 90 mol % of isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure have undergone reaction to structural units (I) and between 2.5 and 90 mol % of isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure have undergone reaction to structural units (II) and the total fraction of isocyanate groups in the core polyisocyanate structure that have undergone reaction to structural units (I) and (II) is between 5 and 95 mol %.

4. The coating composition of claim 1, further comprising from 0.1% to 20% by weight, based on nonvolatile constituents of the coating composition, of an amine-blocked phosphoric acid.

5. The coating composition of claim 1 that is a clearcoat material for automotive OEM finishing or automotive refinishing.

6. The coating composition of claim 1, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition comprise between 20 and 80 mol %, based on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (I), and between 20 and 80 mol %, based on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II).

7. The coating composition of claim 1, wherein one or more constituents of the coating composition comprise between 30 and 70 mol %, based on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (I), and between 30 and 70 mol %, based on the entirety of the structural units (I) and (II), of at least one structural unit of the formula (II).

19

8. The coating composition of claim 1, wherein the at least one isocyanato-containing compound (B) comprises a core polyisocyanate structure and the core polyisocyanate structure is selected from the group consisting of isocyanurate trimers of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, and 4,4'-methylenedicyclohexyl diisocyanate, the biuret dimers of the aforementioned polyisocyanates and/or the isocyanurate trimers of the aforementioned polyisocyanates.

* * * * *

10

20